

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1885.

No. 17.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 20, 1885.

Thomas Cramp, tea merchant, of Montreal, is dead.

Shocks of earthquake are occurring again in Spain.

Heavy snow storms in Ontario. The railways are blocked.

Seventeen men were killed by the explosion of a powder magazine in Gibraltar.

One thousand liquor men have arrived in Ottawa to urge amendments to the Scott act.

Russia has ordered 1,000 Krupp cannon, of largest patterns, for her forts in Central Asia.

In a naval engagement between the French and Chinese, two out of three Chinese men-of-war were sunk.

Three hundred Canadian voyageurs have arrived at Queenston, Ireland, on their way home. Cols. Dennison, Kennedy and Neilson, with the rest of the voyageurs, remain for further service.

A riot of unemployed workmen has occurred in London. Three thousand paraded the streets and besieged Gladstone's office and residence in Downing street. They attempted to force an entrance, but were dispersed by the police.

In the House at Ottawa, the North-West census bill has been read twice. Pope refused to state the maximum payment to be made to enumerators. Secret societies doing a life insurance business are to be compelled to make a deposit of \$50,000 with the government as ordinary life associations are. Cameron, Huron, gave notice of a bill to provide representation for the North-West. It proposes giving two representatives to Assiniboia and one to each of the other districts.

Wolseley telegraphs the particulars of Gordon's death. He was shot by Arab's while going to the Austrian consulate. The Austrian consul was killed and the Greek consul is a prisoner. The British are retreating to the Gakdul wells to concentrate with Wolseley's force. The Mahdi is advancing to Metemnah with from forty to sixty thousand men. He is using Gordon's paper money to defray expenses. General Brackenbury takes command of Earle's division. Hassen Bey, brother of the Khedive, is to join the British at Korti with an Egyptian contingent. General Graham has left London for Cairo, to consult with General Stephenson and then proceed to Suakim to command that expedition, which, if satisfactory progress is made will reach Berber about April 25th. The government have let the contract of building a railway from Suakim to Berber, to Lucas, Aird & Co.; the work to commence immediately. A cabinet council has decided to issue bonds for \$1,500,000 to meet the expenses of the Egyptian campaign. Queen Victoria is ill from anxiety on account of Egyptian reverses. The royal horse guards, blue, left London yesterday for the Sudan. Lord Wolseley advised the government to accept the offer of a Canadian regiment of volunteers for the Sudan. The Australian colonies also offered volunteers. The government declined to accept the services of the colonial troops, as they could not reach Suakim in time to participate.

BATTLEFORD, Feb. 20, 1885.

Flour is arriving daily from Prince Albert for the Indian department.

Tenders are advertised for the delivery of five hundred cords of green wood at the barracks.

Weather for the past week cold, but it is much warmer now and is expected to continue so.

Mr. Rao, Indian agent, and Peter Ballendine returned home from a trip to Prince Albert on Sunday.

On the 7th two weddings took place. Mr. Thomas Dewar to Miss Prince, and Mr. Geo. H. Clouston to Miss E. Latimer, all of Battleford. The flag at the post office was hoisted in honor of the occasion.

A sad accident is reported from Frog lake. As a man in the employ of Gowanlock & Laurie was working at putting the turbine wheel in position in the mill the timbers gave way, and, falling on him a distance of 10 or 12 feet, crushing every bone in his body with the exception of one limb. His name is unknown.

PRINCE ALBERT, Feb. 20, 1885.

Fine weather for curling, and well improved. Hon. L. Clarke left for Winnipeg last Friday.

A club has arranged for a telegraphic bulletin twice a week.

Mr. Boushier, who has been inspecting homesteads in this settlement, left for Brandon this morning.

A large supply of wood is being brought from the woods on the North side of the river.

CALGARY, Feb. 20.

Splendid weather.

Miss Armstrong, milliner, left per stage for Edmonton.

Mr. Bowen does not leave I.G. Baker & Co. as reported.

Train on time. Ex-Judge Ryan and many other eastern men on board.

Freight is lying here for Ross Bros, and express for G. H. Winans and Indian agent Anderson. The H. B. Co. are sending freight north.

## LOCAL.

SCHOOL examination next Friday.

CITIZEN'S ball Wednesday evening next.

Ad. McPHERSON left for Calgary on Friday.

STILL no news of the telegraph pole contract.

LAST Wednesday was Ash Wednesday, first day of Lent.

E. MCGILLIVRAY arrived from Victoria on Wednesday last.

McPHERSON'S teams left for Calgary on Wednesday for freight.

REVIVAL meetings to commence in the Methodist church next week.

Two of the Messrs. Lamoureux, who came to Edmonton two years ago, left for the east on Saturday last.

REV. PERE LESTANG arrived at St. Albert from an extended visit to the settlements down the river on Friday.

THE Winnipeg and North-West petroleum company expect to strike oil on the Red Deer at 300 feet. More power to them.

J. H. Towfield has been appointed surgeon to the four bands of Indians in the neighborhood of Battle river and resides at Bear's hill.

THE gold mining machinery of the Saskatchewan gold mining and dredging company is being removed from Clover bar to Edmonton.

A GRAND ball came off at Noyes & Hurley's Long lake hotel, on Tuesday evening last. The largest gathering of the kind that has been in the country.

A SHEET with engravings of some of the representative journalists of Canada and their papers, arrived last mail with the compliments of Kenny & Luxton, of the Manitoba Free Press. The likenesses are excellent, specially that of Mr. Luxton.

THE debate of the literary society to take place on Thursday evening, March 5th, will be to decide whether a railroad from a point on the C. P. R. east of Regina, or from Calgary, would be of most benefit to Edmonton. Regina—D. Ross, W. Stiff, and R. Secord. Calgary—Rev. A. B. Baird, Dr. Munro and C. W. Sutter.

PRICES current in Winnipeg on January 22nd, according to a circular of Field, Haffner & Co., produce and provision merchants, were as follows: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 72c, No. 2 hard, 67c; No. 1 regular, 67c, No. 2 do, 62c; No. 3 do, 56c. Oats—car lots, 39c to 41c. Barley—bright, 45c; feed, 30c to 35c. Flax seed, 90c. Flour—patents, \$2.30; strong bakers', \$2; XXXX, \$1.65; superfine, \$1.25. Oatmeal—\$2.25 to \$2.50 per 100. Butter—prime, 22c to 25c; medium, 15c to 20c. Eggs—fresh packed, 27c. Hay—pressed, \$6 to \$6.50. Fresh beef—quarters, 6c to 8c. Mutton—10c. Hams—smoked, 12c to 13c. Bacon—dry salt, 10c to 11c; rolls, 12c to 13c; breakfast, 14c to 14c.

J. SINCLAIR returned from a trip to Saddle lake on Wednesday. Snow is not more than eighteen inches deep in that locality now. Rain fell a couple of weeks ago east of Victoria and formed a hard crust, which makes it very difficult for cattle or horses to feed out. This side of Victoria there is no crust. Stock generally is very poor and there is very little hay. The band of Indians this side of Victoria have no hay and their cattle are browsing. The Indians generally are hard up since the snow became deep, and would not be able to live were it not for the rabbits. They are particularly hard up at Saddle lake, Whitefish lake and Beaver lake near Lac la Biche, the fish supply upon which these Indians partially depend having proved a failure. There is considerable sickness at Saddle lake and Whitefish lake, both of sore throat and chicken pox, besides a curious disease of which no one knows the name. The legs from the knees down become cold and stiff as if dead, without blood or feeling. When the attempt to warm the feet is made the disease is driven into the body. No deaths have been caused by it yet but people are considerably frightened.

THE report presented at the general meeting of the Hudson's bay company, held lately in London, alluded to the detention of the Prince of Wales in James bay this season, with £40,000 worth of fur on board. The cargo is insured to its full value. The amount of fur actually on hand is satisfactory, the supply is not decreasing and the fur trade is prosperous. The lands of the company have yielded from 1872 to the end of August, 1884, £433,000 in instalments, and £64,000 in interest, or a total of \$497,000. The total charges, including management and taxes, surveys, etc., for the twelve years was £110,000. £300,000 has been returned to the company and £87,000 remains. Unpaid instalments amounting to £230,000 are past due. Instalments not yet due amount to £400,000. A second report submitted on January 16th states that a supplemental charter of the company, replacing the former one, has been granted by the crown. The cash on hand from land sales has increased from £87,000 in August last, to £100,000, and a return is to be made to the shareholders of this amount, or £1 per share, which will reduce the nominal value of the shares to £13. Land sales to the amount of £75,000 have been cancelled, owing to the failure of purchasers, on which amount £13,000 has been received.

A YEAR or two ago when Edmonton felt richer than it does now, the idea entered the heads of some of the enterprising citizens that a telephone system would add to the pleasures and profits of life in this, the metropolis of the very far North-West. Communications were directed to the agent of the Bell telephone company in Winnipeg bearing on this subject, and a very short, not to say impolite, answer was received from him, the purport being that when the company considered Edmonton a point of sufficient importance proposals towards the establishment of a telephone exchange would be made. To say that the aforesaid enterprising citizens were very wroth at the Bell company and its agent on account of this answer is to but poorly state the case. But they could not do anything about it. The company was too big and the agent too far off to lick into a proper sense of the greatness of Edmonton and Edmonton people. But time brings its revenges. They will be pleased to know that the minister of agriculture has voided the Bell company's patent in Canada, because they had imported the patented articles after twelve months from the date of the patent; for not having manufactured in Canada such articles to the extent required by law after the existence of their privilege for two years; and—here is where we catch them—for having refused to sell or deliver licenses to persons willing to pay a reasonable price for the private and free use of their patented invention.

A CIRCULAR of the Winnipeg and Western transportation company for the season of 1885, has been received. The circular starts out with a promise to transport freight and passengers to all points on their route on the opening of navigation, and to continue to do so, stage of water permitting, until all freight on the way is delivered. Special rates are made for car lots of bacon, flour and rails, also for local traffic. Freight rates are from Winnipeg and not from Colville landing, as formerly. The first two trips will leave Winnipeg on June 13 and 22. On these two trips early and speedy delivery will be guaranteed. The Northcote will leave Medicine Hat for all river points on the opening of navigation, probably in April, and will take a full load on her first trip. Rates same as by lake route. Rates: Winnipeg to Grand Rapids—Freight, up, \$1, down \$1.50; passage up, cabin \$7, deck \$4, down the same. Winnipeg and Prince Albert—Freight, either way, \$3; car lots of 20,000 pounds or over: flour, \$2.25; do, bacon, \$2.75; passage either way, \$20; cabin, \$15 deck. Carlton—Freight, \$3.50; passage, cabin, \$22.50, deck, \$15; flour, in car lots, \$2.50; bacon, \$3. Battleford—Freight, \$3.50; passage, cabin, \$25, deck, \$20; car lots flour and bacon same as Carlton. Ft. Pitt—Freight, \$4.25; passage, cabin, \$40, deck, \$20; car lots of flour, \$2.50; bacon, \$3.25. Victoria—freight, \$4.25; passage same as to Pitt; car lots bacon and flour same as to Pitt. Ft. Saskatchewan—Freight, \$4; passage same as to Pitt; flour in car lots, \$2.50, bacon, \$3. Edmonton—Freight, \$4; passage same as to Pitt; flour in car lots, \$2.50; bacon, \$3. Furniture set up and finished, and gunpowder, double rates; furniture knocked down in the rough and boilers and heavy machinery will be 50 per cent over regular rates. The company reserves the right to charge the tariff above given without notice.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**POLITICAL MEETING**—The candidates for the representation of this electoral district in the North-West council are requested to attend and address a meeting of the residents of Saskatchewan City and vicinity, on Saturday evening, Feb. 28th, at 7.30 in the Palace Hotel.

## THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL COY., GROWERS OF

Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants.

With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada.

Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty.

WABA NURSERIES,

Amprior, Ont.

22 The most northern nursery in Canada.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

## BELMONT PROTESTANT PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say.

Comprising sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, and lots 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 of the Edmonton river survey all in township 53, range 24 west of the 4th meridian; and river lot 42 in the before-mentioned survey with those portions of sections 6, 7, 18, 19 and 30 on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, and section 31, all in township 53, range 23 west of the 4th principal meridian.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits, to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

SATURDAY THE 28TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received at the Belmont school House from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter) that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)

GEO. A. BLAKE,

Returning Officer,

MURDOCH McLEOD,

JOHN FRASER,

School Committee.

**TENDERS** for the construction of two bridges across the Pipe Stone and Big Stone creeks respectively, on or near the Bow river trail, will be received by the undersigned at the BULLETIN office up to noon on Monday, February 23rd. Each bridge to have five spruce or tamarac stringers ten inches in smallest diameter, flatted on one side and of sound timber, resting at each end on spruce sleepers ten inches in diameter; covering to be three inches thick of plank or flatted timber and twelve feet in width, securely fastened down. The whole to be above high water mark (with the necessary approaches) to be completed in a substantial and satisfactory manner before the 1st of April next. Tenders may be made separately for each bridge. Each tender must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible parties willing to become security for the due completion of the work. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. FRANK OLIVER.

**NOTICE**—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pae, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MILKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEB. 21, 1885.

AN anti-dynamite bill has been introduced into the United States senate. Communists in Chicago and dynamite explosions in New York have opened the eyes of the citizens of the great republic to the iniquity of dynamiting. It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

BRITAIN and Italy have, it is rumored, entered into an Egyptian alliance, Italy to take 300 miles of the Red Sea coast, from Massawa to Obok, and Tripoli in Northern Africa, and to assist Britain with 25,000 men in the Sudan. If this is the case the G. O. M. has not been as sound asleep as some people imagined.

Some of the Manitoba papers are still dissatisfied with the terms offered Manitoba by the federal government. They admit that as far as they go they are reasonably satisfactory, but they do not touch two of the great evils of which Manitoba complains, which are railway monopoly and the tariff robbery. Old Weak-in-the-back will have to try it again.

A Toronto correspondent of the Manitoba Free Press ventures to suggest that the late tremendous enthusiasm of the conservative party over their chieftain and their cause, arose from a desire to throw dust in the eyes of the public, so that the aforesaid public might not notice the general break down in the various lines of the party policy which have lately occurred.

It is noted as a curious fact that while large numbers of cattle and sheep have died of cold in Texas this winter, there has been very little loss on the Macleod and Bow river ranges 1,200 miles further north. The reason is, not that the wind has been tempered to the lamb, as the old proverb has it, but that the lamb has become tempered to the wind and extra cold. This is a true fact.

THE North-West council at its session of '83 passed an ordinance providing for the proper construction of chimneys and stove-pipe safes. This was amended last session at the instance of Mr. Macdowell, M. N. W. C. for Prince Albert. The Times of Jan. 16th, relates how Mr. Macdowell's roof caught fire on the night of the 15th, from the stove pipe, which passed through it, presumably from a defective safe. Mr. Macdowell should have taken more heed to his own ordinance.

MANITOBA adopted the Ontario system of double—that is township and county—municipalities, and made their organization compulsory. The result is that the double taxes have become a grievous burden in all cases, and in very many expenditures have not been made to good advantage. The North-West system has only one set of municipalities and their organization is entirely voluntary. By having only one set of municipal machinery the cost of the second set is saved, and by only organizing municipalities when the people desire it there is every probability that having with their eyes open assumed the responsibility the people will see to it that the business is conducted efficiently and economically.

The fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon form the most terrible condemnation of the Egyptian policy of the Gladstone cabinet that can be conceived; while the loss of prestige to British arms and the loss of the services—with the life—of the gallant heart and noble soul of the greatest military genius among Britain's sons, is a blow which the whole empire must feel. That this man who alone kept the Ishmaelite hordes of the False Prophet in employment for a year should at last die by treachery only a day or two before the long expected relief arrived, is something not to be dwelt upon. No blame can attach to general Wolsley or the relief expedition in the matter. From the time the small force started up the Nile until the day the advance guard arrived at Khartoum only to find that it was too late, not a moment was lost, not a man was taken more than was absolutely necessary, while the force, although small, was sufficient had it arrived in time. On the government, which was so slow in starting the expedition, must lie the blame of its failure. Wolsley and his men have done all that men could do. Gordon did more than could be expected of any man. The lack of prompt and vigorous action on the part of the government caused the failure of the one and the destruction of the other. But if this fearful reverse will teach the British radicals as well as the Tories that to be over-anxious to avoid war is to provoke it and to invite defeat, it will not be altogether a loss.

## CANADA, TO THE NORTH-WEST, DR.

The last annual report of the land transactions of the H. B. Co. in the North-West, including Manitoba, throws some light on the question of the actual cash value of the North-West as an asset of Canada. At the year 1869 the Canadian government acquired from the Hudson's Bay company nineteen-twentieths of the country south of a line drawn five miles north of the Saskatchewan—known as the fertile belt—and the whole of the remainder, for the sum of £300,000, the company retaining certain reserves, as an original settler, around its trading posts, and being confirmed in its rights to the remaining twentieth of the fertile belt, an area of about seven million acres. It commenced selling this land in 1872, and on the 16th January last had disposed of less than one million acres at the price of something over one million pounds sterling, of which £400,000 had been actually returned to the shareholders of the company. The company's land is not selected, but falls to it according to the survey, therefore the price received, five dollars an acre—at a very low estimate—must be taken as fair value for wild land in the settled and partly settled districts of the country, at the present time, and it is not likely that the company would sell the remainder of its tract for a cent less per acre, knowing well that it will increase instead of decrease in value. If the company's land then is worth \$5 an acre, why is not the 133 million of acres of the fertile belt originally held by the government worth as much—the modest sum of 665 millions. Perhaps the whole of this land is not worth five dollars an acre, and could not be sold for it at the present time. But, on the other hand, as the country develops and improves the good portions will be worth a great deal more. In Ontario in many places wild land is worth \$25 an acre, and should it ever reach that price in the North-West—and there is no reason why it should not—if one acre in five is saleable the immense sum mentioned is reached. This is only estimating the bare land of the fertile belt, and takes no account of the immense deposits of coal, petroleum and more precious minerals, as well as the immense timber supply of Alberta and Athabasca, and the fur, fish and other resources of the more northern territory, all of which are and will be under contribution to, and form part of the assets of the whole country. If the North-West has really cost Canada 20 millions cash, and though not a cent had yet been received in return, a very poor arithmetician could easily figure out whether an expenditure of 30 millions to acquire an asset of 660 millions was a profitable investment or not. Or estimating the value of the land at the government's own figure, \$2 per acre, the present value would be \$266,000,000. That this valuation of the North-West is not mere fancy figuring, the increase of Canada's borrowing power since its acquisition is proof; and that not only enthusiastic North-Westerners, but cool British capitalists, recognize its cash value. In this way alone—as security for money borrowed—it has repaid Canada more than it has cost.

It is a plan much in favor with those who desire to belittle the North-West to charge against it the whole cost of the construction of the C. P. R., quite oblivious to the fact that the portions of the road within the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia were built, not for the benefit of the North-West, and forming no part of its assets, but to allow those provinces to share in the trade arising from the development and settlement of the territories. The cost of the portion of the road within its limits is the only part that is fairly chargeable to the North-West. This amounted to some seventeen millions. The North-West has contributed towards the construction of the railway 25 million acres of selected land, worth at the valuation of the alternate sections of government land in the railway belt, \$2.50 an acre, or 62½ million dollars. So that on C. P. R. account alone it has contributed 45½ millions more than it has received. But besides this land contribution it was made an essential part of the agreement for the construction of the railroad that the company's property in the North-West should be free from tax-

ation forever, and that they should have a monopoly of the railway traffic for twenty years. Had it only been desired to build the line through the North-West there is no doubt its construction could have been secured by a responsible company on those conditions alone, therefore it may be taken for granted that the whole 25 million acres, or 62½ million dollars, was contributed by the North-West to the construction of the C. P. R. through other parts of Canada, and that Canada is indebted to it to that amount. It will be remembered that proposals as to the construction of the C. P. R. did not come from the North-West, but were an agreement between Canada and British Columbia and the North-West had no part in them, nor was its interests considered. The cry has always been for a through, not a North-West, road.

But the cash value of the North-West to Canada does not lie in the money derived from the sale of its lands and other resources to individuals. The difference in such a case between the government, which represents the country, and an individual is that when the latter sells his right to land he derives no further benefit from it, while the former, although receiving a price from the individual does not cease to derive benefit, but continues to do so in proportion to the good or bad use which is made of the purchase. Indeed the purchase price is but a small part of the whole benefit derived by the government from placing the land in the control of individuals. The correctness of this principle is acknowledged by the government itself in the granting of free homesteads to actual cultivators, such lands being disposed of to better advantage than those for which a price is received. If the government does not charge or receive two or five dollars an acre for homestead land it is still worth the money as much as if it were sold, and yields a greater profit. Each homestead does, or should, support an average family of five persons, who pay in customs dues to the revenues of the country \$4.50 per head, or \$22.50, being interest at four per cent. on \$502.50, and are worth in actual cash to the government as much as if the land which they occupy had been sold for the amount. But besides, their labor from year to year increases the wealth of the country and of the government, in proportion as it benefits themselves, while the simple sale of the land benefits no one beyond the price actually paid or received. Estimating the population of Manitoba and the North-West at 200,000, and taking for granted that Canada would be that number short of her present population had she not acquired the North-West; remembering that every healthy, industrious head of a family is estimated to be worth \$1,000 to the state, and estimating one adult to every five of this 200,000, it will be seen that in increase of population alone the North-West is worth \$40,000,000 to Canada, without considering the wealth of the people or the result of their labor.

Last year the federal receipts from customs and excise dues in the North-West were \$1,157,360, and from sale of lands \$788,136. With a total population of say 200,000 far more actual cash was derived from the ordinary sources of revenue than from the sale of lands. Had a dollar never been charged or received for North-West land there is no doubt that at least two settlers would have been in the country to-day where now there is only one, and the government would during the past year have received in cash from the North-West \$2,314,720, instead of \$1,945,496, or nearly \$400,000 more than actually was received, and the territories would have been that much nearer being nominally—as they now are more than actually—self-supporting. If they are not so the fault lies with those who have mismanaged their affairs, not in the lack of value of the country or the impossibility of turning that value to account. But the fruits of mismanagement as well as the cost of management are charged to the North-West.

It is true that up to the present time more cash has been spent in the North-West each year than has been derived from it, but the apparent difference is becoming smaller year by year, and will shortly be changed from the debit to the credit side. The expenses

incurred in the development of the North-West are entered into as a speculation and, mismanagement or not, will turn out a good investment in the end. It is already paying big interest and placing a good amount in the sinking fund each year, and what other speculation of the Canadian government has done or is doing as much? Where is the direct return expected or to come from on the millions expended on the Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial and the C. P. R., and the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, the burden of all of which the North-West is obliged to share, and why should a direct return be looked for any more in the case of the North-West, or complaint be entered because it is not being made more quickly than it is? One hundred millions would not clear Canada of the expenditures for which a direct return is not expected, and which will never yield the one hundredth part of the indirect return that the North-West will. To question the value of the North-West to—or more properly as a part of—Canada is to question the value of Canada as it exists, and to question its reason for existence as a country. It is not merely a possession or a part of Canada—it is Canada; and is what holds Canada together to-day. It is to the North-West, its progress and its prosperity, that Canadians look for the fulfillment of their hopes as a nation, and they will not be disappointed.

## CAREFULLY SELECTED SEEDS.

If you want good Reliable Garden, Farm or Flower seeds, send to  
ROBERT EVANS & CO.,  
Seed Merchants and Growers,  
Hamilton, Ont.  
Catalogue free on application.

## SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds.  
Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.  
Carefully selected Seed Grains.  
Tree seeds.  
Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.  
R. R. KEITH & CO.,  
473, Main street,  
Winnipeg.  
Address, P. O. Box 484.

## LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE—  
VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY.

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINES.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

227 Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.



## LITERARY SOCIETY.

The second regular meeting of the Edmonton literary society took place on Thursday evening last in the school house. There was a large attendance.

The programme for the evening was opened with a song, "Never mind the rest," by J. Connor. W. Stiff followed with a song, "Kitty Tyrrell."

The debate as to whether it should be, resolved that the pen has exercised a greater civilizing influence than the sword, or the contrary, was opened by

Dr. H. C. Wilson, leader of the affirmative. While admitting a civilizing influence for the sword, he held that that influence was only exercised in the cause of civilization as the servant of the pen. The French revolution, the freeing of the southern slaves, and the establishment of Britain's East India empire, although apparently triumphs of the sword, had been actually brought about, in the first instance, by the use of the pen. The sword had no part in the civilizing of the North-West. This had been done by peaceful trade in which the pen had its part—by the Hudson's bay and the North-West company—and when the police came to take possession of this country for Canada they were preceded by missionaries, who were commissioned to inform the Indians as to the object of their coming, and the necessity for the use of the sword was prevented. One half of the race, the women, had never used the sword, but by the pen many eminent women had contributed largely to the civilization and improvement of the world. He claimed the steam engine, the telegraph and the other triumphs of modern civilization as having been rendered possible, or actually accomplished, by the pen. Time was called before the speaker concluded.

J. A. McDougall, leader of the negative, said that the sword and pen were so intimately connected, and the one depended so much on the other that without both civilization would not have made much progress, but he believed that of the two the sword had done the most. Nearly all the civil and religious liberty we enjoyed to-day had been gained by the sword. The sword opened the way for the pen. For instance a few years ago the Fiji islands knew nothing of civilization except the taste of a chance missionary or unfortunate sailor. The pen could have but little influence with such people who knew not how to read; but now they were civilized, and had become so through fear of the sword. Again, in Africa, Stanley could never have explored the interior and made it known to the world but by the help of the sword, he having to fight his way, and the same civilizing influence was at work now on the Nile. To what did England owe the proud position she occupied to-day in trade and commerce but to her army and navy, and upon what did she rely to maintain the rights of her people but the sword? The United States gained its independence by the sword, not the pen, and the progress since made by that country in civilization was due in a great measure to the successful use of the sword at that time. Slavery in the States had been written against and preached against for years, but it was finally put down as it only could be, by the sword. Mormonism, which was a disgrace to the United States at the present time, had been written and spoken against ever since it began, but had been increasing in power all the time, and now it had reached a pitch that if it was to be put down at all it must be by the sword. The condition of the people of Russia was being written about continually, but that condition would never be improved but by the sword. Time was called.

J. A. Petrie, for the pen, quoted the saying, "Let me make the ballads of a country and I care not who makes its laws." In Scotland Wallace had his band of noble followers, Bruce had led an army to Bannockburn and conquered, but the man of song, the wielder of the pen, Burns, led a nation, leads to-day, and as long as true lasts will continue to lead, not only his native land, but that empire on which the sun never sets; nay more, is to-day increasing in influence for good the world over.

Alex. Taylor, for the sword, said that many powerful books had been written against slavery. Uncle Tom's cabin had moved many to tears, himself among the number, but it was the sword that freed the slaves. The peaceful and civilizing influence of the H. B. Co. among the Indians, he thought, was fairly represented by a brass band which he had procured in the fort. He thought it had had a much more civilizing effect than all the pens they had ever brought in. He alluded to the disturbed state of the North-West before the police arrived, and claimed that the Indians submitted to their authority rather because they saw that the whiskey traders, whom they feared, were afraid of the police than for any reasons advanced by missionaries.

H. T. McPhillips, for the pen, instanced the civilization of ancient Egypt, Assyria, Greece and Rome, which was defended, not created, by the sword, and was at last destroyed by the sword. The Turks, with the sword, had written devastation across the

face of civilized Europe, and ages passed before the former state of civilization was regained. Ireland was a civilized country early in the christian era, but that civilization had been destroyed by the sword.

A. Dawson, for the sword, said that the greatest event in modern civilization, the discovery of America, had been kept back and hindered a number of years by writers who declared this side of the Atlantic to be the abode of chaos. It was a soldier who discovered America in the interests of conquest, and from that time forward the civilization of America was advanced by the sword. Ancient Athens was at its highest pitch of civilization when at war with the world, and relapsed to barbarism when its sword failed. It was an historical fact that the highlands of Scotland, with other parts of Britain which had never been overrun by the foreign sword could not be considered civilized at the present day. The age of chivalry, which was the age of war—of the sword—had elevated women from serfdom to be the equal of civilized man. The Magna charta and the British constitution, upon which the civilized governments of the present day were modelled, had been wrung from unwilling kings by the sword. By wars amongst the native tribes Britain was enabled to get a foothold in India, and by her conquests there and the wars with France under Napoleon, she raised herself to the position of the leading civilizing power of the world. A republic was the highest form of civilized government, and every republic was founded in blood. When the last king had fallen by the sword the poet's dream of a brotherhood of man, a confederation of the world, might be realized, but not before.

Dr. Wilson objected to the argument that the sword was necessary to the freeing of the slaves in the Southern States. Britain, incited by Wilberforce and other speakers and writers, had freed her West Indian slaves by purchase and not war.

The decision of the question was left to a vote of the meeting, which decided in favor of the sword.

## S. S. ENTERTAINMENT.

The annual entertainment of the Presbyterian Sunday school in this place was held in the church on Tuesday evening last. The attendance was large both of children and adults.

W. S. Robertson took the chair at 7:30, and stated shortly the objects of the entertainment, which were to pass a pleasant and profitable evening, and to raise funds with which to clear off some indebtedness remaining on the magic lantern of the Sunday school, and to provide necessary funds for the future conduct of the school.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. H. Howard.

The choir gave the hymn, "Hark, hark, my soul, Miss Marsh presiding at the organ.

G. A. Blake, superintendent of the Sunday school, addressed the children especially at some length, impressing upon them the importance of the Sunday school and the necessity of regular attendance. He spoke hopefully of the prospects of the school, and expressed his thanks on behalf of children and teachers for an addition to the library which had been presented by Mr. Baird, father of the pastor of the church.

J. R. Michael sang "Our Jack's come home to-day," with piano accompaniment by Miss Marsh.

Recitations and readings by the school children followed. Percy Henderson recited "King Winter," a humorous piece, which amused the audience greatly. Ina McKay read "The Collier's dying child," and Benie Henderson recited, "Drifting," both pieces being well received.

G. A. Blake sang "Ehren on the Rhine."

Rev. A. B. Baird, pastor of the congregation, addressed the children, speaking on the idea of the word of God being a light on the path of those who desire to reach the kingdom of heaven, introducing the story of Aladdin and his lamp by way of illustration, and showing how a word really can be a light, or guide, to a person's path by the story of the Saracen girl who travelled from Palestine to London and found her lover by the use of the two only English words she knew, "London" and a "Becket," her lover's name.

Alex. Taylor sang, "Tired," with piano accompaniment by Miss Marsh. He was vociferously encored and repeated a verse of the song.

Douglas Petrie recited "William Tell."

W. Stiff sang, "Dream faces," with piano accompaniment by Mrs. J. A. McDougall.

The choir gave the part song, "Sir Knight, Sir Knight, oh whither away." Piano accompaniment by Mrs. McDougall.

An intermission of ten minutes was followed by a series of magic lantern views operated by A. Taylor, and explained by Rev. Mr. Baird, with music on the piano by H. Robertson and on the violin by W. Stiff.

The entertainment was concluded by the singing of the doxology and Rev. Mr. Howard pronouncing the benediction.

## NORRIS & CAREY

## GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON.

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Reg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

## INSURANCE

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens' Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

## HOTELS.

GERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—headquarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald—formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the traveling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

## PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block d, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAIL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Helmitage.

## BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULLEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Prior street, Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Banatyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "perishable orders."

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main at Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

## AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halfday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cochran's plow company, of Brantford. Makers of this celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district. G. A. BLAKE, Edmonton farm.



## GENERAL NEWS.

The Montreal ice palace was inaugurated on January 25th.

Immigrant sheds are to be erected during the coming summer at Calgary and Medicine Hat.

At a sheriff's sale in the Bitter Root valley, Montana, 2,000 bushels of wheat brought 16 cents a bushel.

The Manitoba Southwestern is to be extended to Whitewater lake in time to move next season's crop.

A dynamite explosion took place in New York recently damaging Young Bro's store to the value of \$2,500.

McMillan Bro's will erect a flouring mill at Qu'Appelle station, Assa., receiving a municipal bonus of \$10,000.

On January 21st explosions of natural gas took place in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, wrecking a large number of buildings and injuring 21 persons.

Two opposing orange and green parades took place at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, on St. Stephen's day. A body of police kept the two parties separated.

Le Temps, Paris, says that England and France have arranged matters so that France's interests in Egypt are secured and England withdraws from the Sudan.

The total amount standing to the credit of the depositors in the Government savings banks at the commencement of the present year was \$16,511,825. The deposits during December amounted to \$599,328.

P. J. Fortune was arrested in Winnipeg on Friday, January 29th, charged with forging the name of Aikins, Culver and Hamilton to a \$93 cheque. He had been married on the previous Tuesday and was about to start east on his wedding tour when he was arrested.

The trade and navigation returns were laid on the table of the House to-day. The total exports for the year 1883-4 were \$91,406,096, a decrease of over \$3,000,000. The imports were \$116,397,043, a decrease of nearly \$16,000,000. The goods entered for consumption amounted to \$108,180,644. The duty collected was over \$3,000,000 less than last year. The percentage of duty on goods entered for consumption was 18½. The duty per head of population was \$4.53.

The Brooklyn Eagle, speaking of the rampant war feeling now dominant in England, says: "This can scarcely be regarded as a truly Christian spirit, but that it is the prevailing sentiment there can be no doubt. Jingoism is an ineradicable British instinct. Sneer as we may at it, and characterize it as we may as barbarous, antiquated, heathenish and inconsistent with modern notions of civilization, it is the instinct that has made the English language the dominant tongue of commerce and the Anglo-Saxon type the ruler of the world."

The public accounts show the revenue to have been \$31,861,961; expenditures, \$31,107,706. The increase was wholly in public works. The immigration, militia and fisheries and Indian grants, were not increased, and the North-West expenditures last year were \$8,975,508, a decrease of \$2,700,000, wholly on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The North-west receipts were \$1,945,496, a decrease of \$1,200,000, wholly on the customs. The capital expenditure for the year was \$23,977,000, of which \$11,122,722 was on the Pacific railway. The increase of debt was \$23,695,000.

O'Donovan Rossa was shot while walking in the street on the afternoon of Feb. 2nd by an Englishwoman named Dudley, married, aged 25 years, wearing eye-glasses. The first shot fired took effect in O'Donovan's back, between the shoulder blades, and he fell, when she fired the remaining five chambers of her revolver at him, but missed. She was at once arrested and he walked to the hospital. The woman expressed herself as being sorry she had not killed him. He says she met him by appointment, having expressed herself as desirous of assisting Ireland's cause.

Two pamphlets containing reports of two meetings of the imperial federation league, held in July and December, 1884, arrived by last mail. Also a pamphlet stating the objects of the league, and providing rules for the formation of branch leagues. The object of the league is to secure by federation the permanent unity of the empire, and it is asserted as one of the principles of the league that no scheme of federation should interfere with the existing rights of local parliaments as regards local affairs, and another that any scheme of imperial federation should combine on an equitable basis the resources of the empire, for the maintenance of common interests and adequately provide for an organized defence of common rights. From the names—both as to standing and number—of those who took part in the meeting, or expressed sympathy with its objects by letter, the movement does not lack influence and weight, and there is every prospect that the promoters will attain, at least, the first object at which they aim, and make the question a political issue throughout the empire at an early date.

The speech from the throne delivered in Ottawa on the 29th, congratulates on the abundant harvest, admits depression, and hopes for peace and progress. Admits impaired immigration to the North-West, and says testimony of visitors to the North-West last season as to the contentment and hopefulness of the settlers was most gratifying. A bill to simplify land transfer in the North-West will be introduced. The report of the commission on the consolidation of the statutes will be submitted for legislative action. A franchise bill will be introduced. The provisional arrangements lately completed with Manitoba is alluded to. The report of the Chinese commission will be brought down. Liberal grants will be asked for North-West railways. Attention is invited to the necessity of an insolvency law. A report of the Hudson's Bay expedition will be submitted. Means will be asked to represent Canada at the Antwerp and Colonial and Indian exhibitions of '85 and '86. Bills will be introduced to amend the insurance act, the civil service act, the cattle disease act, the N. W. M. P. act, and to provide for the taking of a census of the people of the North-West territories.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Feb. 20th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	8	-7
Sunday,	8	-23
Monday,	1	-3
Tuesday,	-15	-27
Wednesday,	-12	-41
Thursday,	1	-36
Friday,	5	-10

Barometer falling, 27.568.

## NEW GOODS.

JUST OPENED!

And ready for inspection. Will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO A

FINE ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY.

Please call and examine.

No trouble to show goods.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

## NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

STURGEON PROTESTANT PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT,

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 in township 54, range 24 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada; and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 in township 55, range 24 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits, to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

TUESDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF MARCH, 1885, At the Sturgeon church, section 3, township 55, range 24, west of the 4th principal meridian.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath, which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward, for voting at this time and place." (Signed)

GEORGE SUTHERLAND, Returning Officer,  
J. H. LONG,  
D. B. WILSON, School Committee.  
Sturgeon River, January 31st, 1885.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Yours obediently,  
H. C. WILSON.

## ARRIVED

AT LAST.

NEW GOODS

IN

HARDWARE.

CROCKERY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

GROCERIES, &

DRY GOODS.

To which we specially invite inspection

JNO. A. McDUGALL & CO.

## NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

CUNNINGHAM ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT,

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising lots A, B, C, D, E, and F, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the St. Albert river survey; those portions of sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, township 53 range 26 west, not included in the aforesaid survey or in Michel's Indian reserve; those fractions of sections 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8 in township 54, range 26 west, of the 4th principal meridian, not included in the aforesaid river survey and Indian reserve; and sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 17 in the aforesaid township 54 range 26 west.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

MONDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until 4 o'clock p.m., at the house of Samuel Cunningham.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath, which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place." (Signed)

SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, Returning Officer.  
EDMOND BROUSSEAU,  
OCTAVE MIEAU.

## NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

ST. ALBERT ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT,

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55 in the St. Albert river survey; those portions of sections 6, 5, 8, 17, 16 and 21 not included in the St. Albert river survey, and sections 7, 18, 19, 20, 23, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, all in township 54, range 25, west of the 4th principal meridian; that portion of section 1, township 54, range 26 west not included in the St. Albert river survey, and sections 12, 13, 24, 25 and 26 in the aforesaid township.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

TUESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m. at the St. Albert school House.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath, which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place." (Signed)

HENRY McKENNY, Returning Officer,  
ADOLPHE PERRAULT,  
LOUIS CHEVIGNY, School Committee.

## NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,  
Opposite Post Office,  
CALGARY.